

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked O., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.	Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.	7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
2. From Gas Works to the Garden Wharf.	8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.	9. From Kallender's Head to North Point.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.	10. Kowloon Wharves.
5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.	11. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name.	Agent.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agent.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Strid.	3	c Fr. Elligera	Norw. str.	978	Oct.	M. A. A. de Souza & Co.		
Soleid.	3	c Rinder	Brit. str.	3231	Oct.	2 O. & O. S. S. Co.	San Francisco	
Helga.	3	c Moser	Brit. str.	1828	Sept. 28	Batfield & Swire	Hobe	Oct. 11.
Rina	3	c Shippen	Norw. str.	1374	Sept. 28	60 Simonsen & Co.		Oct. 8.
Pygmar	3	c Ehnus	Norw. str.	920	Oct.	9 Garding, B. & Munsell		
Empress of China.	3	h Archibald	Brit. str.	3,068	Oct.	1 O. P. B. Co.		
Guineada	3	c Dwyer	Brit. str.	916	Oct.	4 Shawan, Thomas & Co.	Manila	Oct. 7.
Ormosa	3	D Ogias	Brit. str.	674	Sept. 28	Douglas Steamship & Co.		Elkou Dock
Myra	3	c Murray	Brit. str.	1424	Oct.	5 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

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4	Griner	Brit.	str.	3023	Oct.	6	Butterfield & Swire		
4	Frampton	Brit.	str.	1636	Oct.	1	Butterfield & Swire		
3	Schultz	Ger.	str.	9.30	Sept. 28		Meyer & Co.		
3	Abrams	Ger.	str.	828	Oct.		4 Meyer & Co.		
3	Schubert	Ger.	str.	1465	Oct.		4 Meyer & Co.		
3	Wilhelmsen	Nor.	str.	1404	Sept.	29	G. O. R. S. & sons	Nagasaki	Oct. 9.
3	Kogami	Japan.	str.	1643	Sept.	8	Doddrell, Carrill & Co.		
3	Sales	Brit.	str.	1169	Oct.	3	Butterfield & Swire.		
3	Ruffe	Brit.	str.	1166	Oct.	1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
9	Nisbet	Brit.	str.	941	Sept.	28	Order.	Manila	Oct. 7.
Sailing Vessels.									
4	Armstrong	Amer.	bge.	1302	July	30	Standard Oil Co.		
4	Schneider	Ger.	bge.	6.3	Aug.	7	Sander, Water & Co.		
2	O'Leard	Amer.	str.	4	Aug.	4	Standard Oil Co.		
5	Wall	Brit.	4 m. bk.	2793	Aug.	27	Standard Oil Co.		
5	Parli	Amer.	sh.	1397	Aug.	27	Standard Oil Co.		
5	Pendleton	Amer.	sh.	1575	June	7	Standard Oil Co.		
3	Unga	Norw.	bge.	1668	July	8	Order		
7	P'Keefe	Amer.	gub.	69	Aug.	17	Order		
3	Exley	Amer.	bge.	1453	July	30	Standard Oil Co.		
6	Law	Brit.	bge.	613	Sept.	19	Harling, B. & M. Russell		

Money Orders.		SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.—OCTOBER 5, 1898.			
<p>(Office Hours (Sundays and holidays excepted) 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, but the office open from 10 to 5 on the working day next to any mail for Europe, which leaves at noon.)</p> <p>Money orders cannot be issued or cashed on all mornings, when closing mails for Europe, (London.)</p> <p>1.—Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai at current rate of exchange on following Countries and places:—</p> <p>Canada.</p> <p>China Ports (Hollow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Shanghai), Japan.</p> <p>Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).</p> <p>India (including Burmah and the Agency of the Indian Post Office in the Persian Gulf).</p> <p>Japan Ports (Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Kio, Yokohama and Hakodate).</p> <p>and South Wales.</p>		Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Find up.
		Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	125	a 1
		Bank of China & Japan, Limited	39,980	5	1/2
		" ordinary preference shares	158,875	2	1/2
		" deferred	1,350	1	1/2
		National Bank of China, Limited	100,000	10	1/2
		MARINE INSURANCES.			
		Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	280	1/2
		China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	83	1/2
		North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	100	1/2
		Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	100	1/2
		Yangtze Insurance Society, Ltd.	10,000	280	1/2
		Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000	100	1/2
		FIRE INSURANCE.			
		China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	100	1/2
		Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	280	1/2

	China and Straits S. Co., Ltd.	3,000 \$	86	all	378
	Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000 "	12	all	352, as div. sellers
	H.K. C. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000 "	19	all	389, buyers
	Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	20,000 \$	10	all	389, buyers
	China Mutual S. N. Co.	20,000 "	10-12	all	439.10, buyers
	Do.	(new issue)	10-12	"	424
	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	10,000 "	10-12	"	424.16, buyers
	Do.	(new issue)	10-12	"	424.16, buyers
	CHINA TRADING COMPANY OF PEKING		10-12	"	424.16, buyers
	REFINERIES.				
	China Sugar Company, Limited	3,000 \$	100	all	1184, buyers
	H.K. Sugar Company, Limited	7,000 "	100	all	123
	WHALES.				
	JUN & Row, Wharf & Godown Co.	20,000 "	8	all	383, sellers
	Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited	2,000 \$	10	\$	371, 381
	LAND AND BUILDING.				
	Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited	80,000 "	100	\$	398, buyers
	Kowloon Land and Building Com.	4,000 "			

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here would never be preferential rates. It was said that would be for the advantage of trade. Another way in which he

thought the Government might assist trade interests in China, was with regard to the lowering of tariffs.

TARIFFS AND TRANSIT DUES.
Government should at once institute an inquiry as to how it was possible that tariffs were placed against British goods that

... were strongly against the treaties which had been agreed to by China. (Applause) This was a most important question, and one that should be taken up at once in the interests of our trade and commerce. - Connected with this was the question of transit fees and transit dues. If dues are paid to admit goods

into the interior, we should inquire why these goods are further taxed by *likin* or *octroi*, which are so detrimental to trade. These were the five points he submitted, as a plan in which the government could materially

meeting like that, where he knew there were many
generous foreigners present, he would ask them for
generous opinion whether any one of the
proposals he had made could possibly
involve a *casus belli* with any other nation
that is in China? If these points were care-
fully looked into and properly his opinion
was that it would not only be for the benefit

lit of British interests, but the benefit of the trade of all the European countries in China, and unquestionably the country that would benefit most would be China. His summary was this: "Something had got to

be doing, and it was for the merchants and the traders in this part of the world to see what that something should be, and he would endeavour, as far as his power went, to forward that something being for the consideration of the British public. Secondly, that the Chinese should be induced to have adequate security in the shape of military and police. Thirdly, the commercial alliance

he had suggested. Fourth, to open the waterways thoroughly and practically, and Fifth to have a strict and impartial inquiry into the cost of the tariffs and transit dues. These points he humbly submitted and

est that the British empire hold at th

moment, the number of Anglo Saxons in the British Isles was about forty million. Out of these there were only four hundred thousand young men, between the ages eighteen and twenty-one, who are qualified by physique, stature, health and other requisites to become soldiers, and might say to the credit of the population that one in every four did join the British Army, and made up the hundred thousand necessary to keep the nation going.

A VAST EMPIRE.

In the present position of our Empire, vastness, its responsibilities, and its

firmly extend, this was not enough to defend and police it properly, in the event of hostilities, or in the event of disturbances in our dominions. He therefore thought that the commercial alliance, which he had spoken, would first of all possibly be contracted for trade, but eventually it might be an alliance of a more serious character, but in whatever direction it was must make for peace, and be opposed to war. (Applause.) As a public man, he deplored very much the remarks that had been made

at home of an irritable and discourteous nature. He was not at all indisposed to fight. (Applause). If they were going to fight, fight certainly, but fight in a straight way and do your best to beat your adversary. There was no object in saying inevitable things, unless they were going to fight. They had heard a good deal about Russia and France in the debates at home.

RUSSIA'S ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION.

— No doubt Russia has been got into a position of very considerable advantage but

but Russia was only doing what we had done over since we were an empire. We had taken up all the best positions we could, and we did our best to hold on to them, and I thought we were quite right. It did lay well in our mouths to find fault with Russia and France if they attempted to take up positions of advantage to their own countries. All nations more or less had the Colonial fever, and were anxious to improve their trade and their commercial interests, wherever they could. He could quite understand and other nations being a little annoyed, inasmuch as when they turned they found a thing like a big bad rebar, which all over and so on.

“John Bull,” that had been there before them. If we reversed the position on that, not suppose we should be very much in agreement with other countries were present.

A STRONG, CLEAR, RESOLUTE POLICY
He thought that they would agree him that what they were in need of a strong, resolute, clear policy, clear only to ourselves, and the traders, also perfectly clear to the rest of the world. (Applause). They were very much more likely to drift into war, but

people did not understand what he was going to do; that if they laid it distinctly, clearly, and firmly, but cautiously, what they intended to do, how they intended to do it. He did not think any gentleman there, no matter what position he belonged to, could find a very serious fault with the remarks he had made that night. They were

honestly and in the interests of peace because he believed that all trade among nations would be hurt, and very material hurt, by war, and there was no doubt that there was one country more than any other that would be hurt by war, that country would be Great Britain. He thanked them for the way in which they had listened to his remarks, and was sure he could

not stay here longer. He hoped to go to Peking where he would lay his views before Sir Claude Macdonald, and if they were able, before the Chinese Government.

A SHUT-UP GOVERNMENT.

He believed they were all looked up at as persons (laughers), but he hoped by his perseverance to get through the duties lay his views before that distinguished assembly. Then he hoped to go to Shanghai to get the views of the merchants, post-graduates here on his own home, pos-

REMARKS THAT NIGHT BY SAYING that he was not a commercial or a financial man. He was only a man with possible certain amount of common sense, and was aware that it rested with the two Governments here in Hongkong and Shanghai, to put forward a definite policy and what he could do to further this, the British people and the Government would do. If it were a clear policy, the merchants were entirely at one with us, but if not, they would have to do what these merchants required. (Continued applause).

TRANSFORMERS and Cabin Flares are invaluable and very strong.—Robinson Fraser.

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 Every one who uses Chamberlain's Pain Balm always speaks to the same effect. It should be kept in every household for all such emergencies. **Chamberlain's Pain Balm** for sale everywhere. Price, 50 cts. and 1 dollar a bottle in bulk.

A high-contrast, black and white image showing a dense, textured surface, possibly a wall or a large crowd, with a dark, silhouetted figure in the foreground. The image is grainy and has a high level of contrast, with the foreground being mostly black and the background being a bright, speckled white. The overall effect is one of a dark, shadowy figure standing in front of a bright, textured background.

